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ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House, Ebbitt House and Willard's Hotel. To the rival Democratic leaders in thi

State who are planning how they will cook the political hare after the next election-"First catch your hare."

The Democratic party in Indiana seems to be troubled with a superfluity of statesfices to go around.

Fifth district has ended in the selection of E. S. Holliday, of Brazil. While the contest was spirited to a degree that might be called hot, it was a fair race, and with six candidates entered all the losers should agree that the best man won.

The records of the Postoffice Department will show that there never has been an administration in which some postal rob beries and frauds did not occur. They are so numerous that a large number of skilled detectives are employed constantly in dis covering them and their perpetrators. The mere fact that such frauds occur does not distinguish one administration or party from another, and when the perpetrators are punished without mercy that is all the people can expect.

Governor Stephens, of Missouri, has added another to his claims for public respect by stating that in calling for 2,500 extra policemen to preserve order in S Louis during the street-railroad strike he took the advice of the Police Board, the chief and other heads of the department and not that of President Mahon, of the International Association of Amalgamated Street-railway Employes. "I think these men, who live in St. Louis," says Governor Stephens, "know the conditions here better than Mr. Mahon, who does not live here. Therefore I did not consult Mr. Mahon, nor do I intend to do so." That is the way one likes to hear a Governor talk.

SUSPENSION OF MR. THOMPSON.

To say that the friends of Mr. E. P. Thompson, of this city, are shocked to hear that he has been suspended as postmaster at Havana would scarcely be correct. They would be shocked to hear that there is a particle of evidence connecting him, personally, with any fraud or wrongdoing, but until such evidence is produced of the most convincing and indisputable kind they will believe that his suspension is due to the acts of others and is done in order to facilftate an investigation which, for obvious reasons, should be made with absolute fearlessness. A dispatch received in this city a few days ago from Mr. Thompson said "This office not involved." It now appears was mistaken, as two stamp sellers of the Havana office, Moya and Mascaro by name, have been arrested. Their names indicate that they are Cubans. It is | work of the highest class, and he was ly unfortunate for Mr. Thon that some of his employes should have proved dishonest, and in the present excited state of feeling that fact may justify his suspension from office, though it is a very serious matter to put such a stigma on a man of his character and record. But in this community, where Mr. Thompson was born and where he has passed nearly all of his life, establishing a character without a blemish and a reputation for strictest integrity, no person who knows him will be-Heve without convincing proof that he has been guilty of the slightest act of dishonesty. As assistant postmaster and postmaster in this city for many years, during which his superiors and the government placed implicit confidence in him, he had abundant opportunity to steal if he had been so inclined. He was faithful to every trust here, and it is simply incredible that he has been otherwise in Havana. He is simply unfortunate in being a victim of dishonest employes and of a panicky state of feeling caused by the discovery of frauds which have not yet been clearly defined or located. The Journal feels assured that Mr. Thompson will come out without the smell of fire on his garments.

THE CASE OF NEELY.

The case of Neely, the alleged defaulting official of the Cuban postal service, raises some interesting questions as to the place of his trial and what court should take furisdiction of the matter. These questions grow out of the relations between the United States and Cuba, which are without any precedent in history or international law. If the charges against Neely are true, as seems probable, it is even doubtful whether his crime is against the United States or Cuba. As far as the disgrace is concerned the United States is the main sufferer, and whatever money loss there has been will have to be made good to the Cubans. Ordinarily the law requires that a man be tried in the country where the alleged crime was committed and under its laws. But strictly speaking, Cuba has no laws. By the treaty of peace Spain relinquished all claim of sovereignty in Cuba and the extinguishment of her sovereignty extinguished her laws. Of course, there is no American law in Cuba. The old Spanish laws have been kept in force by courtesy

er by military order, but that is question-

able authority. The whole situation is anomalous and embarrassing. It is even difficult to understand how a requisition for the extradition of Neely from the United States to Cuba will lie. His attorney has signified his determination to resist extradition, and he may succeed in defeating it. In that case Neely ought to be tried in this country for a crime against the United States. The main thing | At the Business Session Officers Wer is that he be tried somewhere promptly, and, if convicted, be punished without mercy. If there is any Spanish law in Cuba, and if the penality for his alleged crime is more severe under that law than it is under American law, that is the place to try him. The one thing above all others that the administration cannot afford to do is to let him escape through any legal quibble LARGE ATTENDANCE AT THE GERor international technicality.

GRATIFYING PROGRESS IN CUBA. Secretary Root announces that if the municipal elections to be held in Cuba the latter part of June pass off with reasonable quiet, and if a season of tranquillity follows the permanent withdrawal of the nine thousand troops now on the island will be begun the last of July. It all depends upon the conduct of the Cubans themselves. If the elections should be scenes of violence or if the results thereof are not accepted by those who are not elected the President, to keep our pledges to the Cubans and the world, will be forced to maintain American garrisons, thus deferring the date of that independence for which many Cubans seem so impatient and for which a few demagogues in Congress like Senator Mason are even more im-

The conditions encourage the belief that

the Cubans will be able to establish municipal governments by their own votes upon the basis of justice. If the hope of men. As the big men of the party view | the administration and those who desire the situation, there are not enough big of- | the best things for the Cubans is realized the achievement of the United States in Cuba will be as wonderful as gratifying. The contest among Republican aspirants | The United States has held the island for the congressional nomination in the about eighteen months, yet within that brief period law and order have been established and a civil government such as the Cubans never knew will be secured. When it is recalled that Cuba never knew anything like good government and that those who held power were regarded by the ignorant masses as plunderers and enemies, the transformation which has taken place in a year and a half is marvelous. It was predicted before we began that an army of cavalry would be needed to hunt down the desperadoes who, it was claimed, had fled to Cuba for refuge. While soldiers have been employed to suppress lawlessness, it must be admitted that there has been very little of that brigandage and robbery that was expected. That the Cubans have done better than was expected affords ground to believe that they will be able without great difficulty to establish municipal government and thus prepare the way to full independence. In this connection it may be claimed that our success in Cuba thus far affords reason to pelieve that we can, when understood, give the Philippines a local government such as that people has never had. This may be imperialism; if it is, imperialism of the American brand will be a boon to millions who have not been able to distinguish beween government and oppression.

> Thirty-nine years ago to-day Indianapolis was a busy place. On the 3d of May, 1861, President Lincoln issued a second call for 42,000 volunteers for three years. Six regiments of three months men under the first call had already been organized and were in camp, with twenty-nine companies left over and sixty-eight companies in different parts of the State waiting for a chance to enlist. The second call afforded this chance, and during May volunteers were pouring into Indianapolis from all directions. No doubt many of the veterans here to-day were among those who went out under the second call. They have helped to make good deal of history since then.

> In the death of Dr. Jacob R. Weist, of Richmond, the Indiana Loyal Legion lost a faithful and valued member, the city in which he had for many years made his home lost its most eminent surgeon, and the devotees of amateur photography mourn a most enthusiastic and skillful worker. His experience in the army during the civil war had fitted him for surgical dangerous operations at various places throughout Indiana and Ohio. He was a careful student of whatever came within the scope of his observation, a man of the true scientific instinct, entertaining most positive views on whatever subject he had had in hand a sufficient length of time in which to form an intelligent opinion. In addition to all these attributes he was a public-spirited citizen, enterprising, progressive-the sort of all-around man his city, his county and his State can ill afford to

> Who shall say that the world has grown pessimistic or that Indiana is given over to mammon and selfishness when a citizen of the State starts out on a pedestrian tour of 300 to 400 miles in the interest of birds and their better protection? During his long tramp wherever he can get a small audience he will give a nonpartisan talk in favor of birds, without allusion to the British-Boer war, the Cuban postal scandal, the St. Louis street-railroad strike or any other topic of the times. The name of the Indiana bird lover who proposes to do this is Isaac W. Brown, of Rochester, and the Journal bespeaks for him a friendly welcome wherever he may go. For a people to recognize that birds have a right to live and that they pay their way is a sign of civilization.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. The Point of Resemblance. He-You don't really think I look like

She-Well, you wear collars just alike. Suburban Artists.

silly Percy Dwiggins, do you?

"The way women splash around in spring with paint beats everything." "Yes, William-except the way men splash

around with whitewash." Not Like Clockwork. "Cousin Abner is a trying guest."

"Hard to entertain?" "No: but he always gets home to dinner half an hour after we've had it."

Her Discouraging Experiences. "Aunt Minerva, did you ever get up in the ight and take a dose of medicine in the dark?" "No. dear; I tried it once or twice, but it always turned out to be shoe polish or hair

Chilly but Prudent. "You've got your linen suit on a trife early, Hopkins." "Yes; but my folks are interested in a rum-

with me I know where they are."

nage sale; and when I carry my clothes around

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE OR-GANIZATION HELD.

Elected, Reports Heard and New Members Added.

A BANQUET IN THE EVENING

MAN HOUSE EVENT.

Prominent Members-Other Matters.

The annual banquet of the Loyal Legion, given at the German House, last night, was, as have been the former banquets of the Legioners, a magnificent affair. Covers were laid for 350 guests, and there were no vacant places. The banquet was served in the large dancing hall and the long tables ooked very beautiful with their appointment of cut glass and flowers. The menu was long and well served, the guests thoroughly enjoying the fine music of the or-

Among the guests were the national ofcommander-in-chief, Col. J. Corey Winans, senior aid-de-camp, and Gens. E. H. Hobson and J. H. Browning, both of Kentucky, being the especial guests of honor. At the conclusion of the dinner Admiral Brown, the first speaker Hon. Will Cumback, erty. The Grand Army of the Republic, as whom, he said, would do the honors for an organization, is unique. No other orthe original Legioners.

THE FIRST SPEECH.

Mr. Cumback said, in part: "We have passed the eating and most of he drinking of this delightful banquet and have now come to the higher enjoyment of the intellectual feast. How many courses there may be in this portion I am not advised, but I am put down for the first course, and it must be disposed of in ten sort of an appetizer for the better things that are to follow. I am the consomme or the soup. I think the latter, for I feel like am in it. But I have the consolation hat the Loyal Legion is not a band of cold cynics or heartless critics. I am not as much embarrassed as if before a mis-"Everything goes here. This is our an-

celebrate the feast of the Passover. If the blood on the door posts of the Israelites caused the destroying angel to pass over and save the life of the first born from death, so in like manner the blood of the Union soldier on every battlefield in the civil war forbade the demon of secession to take away any member of the family of the States of the American Union.

"To this feast we bring our wives and daughters and female friends with us. which lends a charm and an inspiration to the occasion which makes it joyful far beyond our other banquets. With them with us, unlike the Passover of the Jews, it is not a feast of unleavened bread and bitter herbs. We have the leaven of their love and the sweetness of their approbaion, for nothing wins the heart of woman more than true manly moral courage. We need no emblems at our passover to remind us of the bitterness of oppression, for when the American soldier slew secession he included slavery in the great slaughter, so that the sunlight of universal liberty illuminated and made glorious and respendent the stars and stripes of a free

and united Nation. 'We welcome our fair friends to our panquet with a heartiness and sincerity that we cannot fully express. It is my intention at the very next business meeting of our Loyal Legion to move to amend the by-laws so that they may attend all

"Herbert Spencer says that 'every aggregate tends to integrate and to differentiate while it integrates.' You may not think so. am tormented with doubts myself on the subject. There has been no agitation of the question, and consequently public senti-ment has not crystallized as yet. No political party has inscribed it on its banner and pointed to it with pride. This may be, as some claim, the epoch of integration. yet I am not willing that our banqueting table shall differentiate those we love most and best. We may have in politics differential tariffs to befog and add mystery to political creeds, but we will have nothing but integration at our Loyal Legion banquets. I flatter myself that I have not only made myself very clear but very "In order to induce our ladies to attend

our banquets I beg to say that their presence gives a higher tone to it in every his aid all his reserve force if there be candidate for office. The chief purpose and humor and good fellowship prevail, as they ought to do at all banquets.

"The presence of our fair visitors sharpens our wit and brightens our humor. They had some time ago a convention of heologians in the city of New York. The questions discussed were dogmas and creeds. I do not go much on such things. believe with Ella Wheeler Wilcox when

" 'So many gods, so many creeds, So many paths that wind and wind. While only the art of being kind Is all the sad world needs.' UNUSUAL PROCEEDING.

"At this meeting some of the younger and healthier members of the convocation gave a humorous turn to the discussion which gave rise to a good deal of merriment, which was the cause of great offense to the dyspeptic and torpid liver delegates. These administered a most severe rebuke to the humorists. The New York Evening Post, in commenting on this phase of the convention, said: 'The growing tendency to light up the professionally solemn debates of theologians by the introduction of a laugh is by no means a bad thing. Often the real dicere verum in theology has come from one quamquam ridentum.' In dicere verum the Loyal Legion is not excelled by any existing organization. George Washngton when a boy may have been better in that regard, as he could not lie. But he is dead now. As to quamquam, we are as good as the best, and when it comes to ridentum, I will put our own Harry Adams of this commandery against the world. And then there are others among us who are not slow in this regard. The old soldier of our civil war is the most interesting character now living. He is a poem in himself. The true American as he passes by finds him-self involuntarily whistling 'Yankee-Doodle' or the 'Star Spangled Banner; and the more orthodox commences humming the good old national hymn, 'My Country 'tis of Thee.' "The civil war was to determine whether

the government of the people with nothing but a citizen soldiery was strong enough to stand the strain of rebellion against its authority. When the civilized world saw with wonder that the United States came out of the conflict stronger and freer, the common man everywhere began to assert himself, and thrones have been overthrown and kings and emperors have been retired to private life, and despotism compelled to loosen its grip.
"So the American soldier was fighting not only to save the Union, but for human rights everywhere. Our victory was the victory for humanity, and the death knell of oppression; and the Loyal Legion led the victors in the mighty conflict and

"Since the close of the civil war, more than a third of a century, the survivors of that great struggle for human rights have been object lessons teaching the present generation the sublime lessons of selfacrifice, of manly courage and true heroism. The young men could not fail to see the reverence paid the veterans of the war and the readiness of a grateful people to honor them with positions of trust and

profit. They heard and read the oft rehe Nation from destruction. These things have a chance to show that they were as | net gain of seventeen. devoted to the best interests of humanity

as their honored sires. Spain and more than a half million offered | John L. White, Brigadier General Jasper themselves at once and struggled for a place in the army and the navy. They were | State Soldiers' Home at Lafayette), and willing to risk everything that they might, | Surgeon Horace R. Allen. if they survived the war, hold the same coveted place among men as that held now by the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army. | the United States Indiana now holds the They drove despotism out of Cuba and Porto Rico and the islands of the Orient and have planted, and are planting, amid the rank weeds and briers of ignorance and superstition the seed of commerce and

civilization and Christianity. "In God's good time the product will be in place of the naked savage and brutal barbarian, the civilized and enlightened man with a full knowledge of the significance of human existence and proper con ceptions of a free government and of the rights of man. In a third of a century from now the American soldier and sailor who has fought for these results will be a Loyal Legion, loyal to the best aspirations of Addresses of Interest Delivered by and stripes of our great expanding Re-

COLONEL WALKER HEARD, Following Mr. Cumback the Baldheaded Glee Club sang a number of patriotic airs with such enthusiasm that every guest present spontaneously joined in the choruses. Mrs. Seguin-Wallace, assisted by the Baldheaded Glee Club, sang the "Starspangled Banner," and was compelled to respond to an encore, the whole audience joining in the chours.

The second speaker of the evening was Col. I. N. Walker, the representative of the Grand Army. He said, in part:

such meetings as these are held and men

still talk of the war for the Union is to chestra, which played while the banquet open the door of suspicion upon one's patriotism. For myself I hope the day will never come when we shall forget the great | follows: struggle or become unmindful of its lesficers of the Grand Army, Col. A. D. Shaw, sons. The wheels of industry throughout the country will not stop nor the advance of prosperity be retarded because the veterans keep alive the memories of the war. The granite blocks of equal rights and equal responsibilities quarried by saber strokes and bayonet thrusts and cemented by patriotic blood have formed an impertoastmaster of the evening, introduced as ishable foundation for our country's lib-It has been illustrious in achievement, the liberty. It was the organized love of the men who marched together and fought together in the army of the Union. We believe in liberty and we believe in progress And we believe also in the rights of property and the supremacy of the law. The veterans of the Grand Army stand for law and order and justice, always and everyminutes. Like all first courses, I am but a | where, and they stand also for the honor and integrity of the Nation in the large work of ameliorating and advancing the condition of the new lands and peoples that have been brought under the folds of our flag, and in achieving the fullness of the new possibilities within our grasp. If we would have an honorable and lasting settlement of the governmental problem now confronting us in our new possessions we nual banquet, our great feast, where we all | must solve the problems as patriots and come up as did the children of Israel to | not as partisans. This is an age of commerce, and commerce will not stop. This Nation will have a place to land and coal our ships in every corner of the globe. Our merchant ships will carry our commerce into all the harbors of the world, and our battleships shall protect our commerce in its legitimate and rightful course. "The American flag must be respected

away from home as it is loved and venerated here, and under its folds a free people shall thrive and multiply in peace Following the speech of Colonel Walker, twelve little girls from the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Knightstown gave ar elaborate flag drill, including songs and recitations. They were applauded again and again and were compelled to go through their drill some two or three

THE LAST SPEAKER. The last speaker called upon by the

toastmaster was Maj. F. R. Charlton, who spoke for the inheritance members of the Legion. He said in part: "It is a great thing to sit at the very feet

of the Master-to feel the touch of His personality-to know Him. One day of such inspiration, such first-hand teaching, is worth a lifetime of repetition and hearsay. In old Greek days men came from unknown ends of the earth to Athens that they might see the genius and hear the voice of Socrates or Plato. There in the shade of the olive groves-walking in the gardens and public places, these mighty leaders in thought, talked and multitudes listened and remembered, and finally carried their influence and philosophy out into the wilderness and scattered it among the barbarian tribes, who knew that it was good and were helped by it, and raised into mighty races. For more than two thousand years this system of education has been followed. Men with lawless instincts have come down from the mountains and in from the plains to some center where wise and men have and more wholesome ways of ter generation with many opportunities peculiarly its own, finds itself after all simply repeating history. It comes into this legion from world of business and competition, from the turmoil and strife after materialism. from the selfishness of success and the bit way. No man will do his best, will call to | ter resentment of failure and disappoint ment. It comes here and lays these all none but men to listen to him, except he is a side to listen with almost feverish interest to the story of the saving of the Naof a man if he be a full pattern is to win | tion and that time of civil strife-when for the approval of woman. On such occasions four years the balances swung up and as this and in such a presence the more down between sectionalism and unity. It selection of a president, Samuel Donnelly serious matters of war and statecraft are was a time of supreme trial. The lame, and James M. Lynch being the opposing disheartened ones must needs give way to men of more stern and heroic type. They

were crowded out at the flanks, they were pushed to the rear and striding at the front of those columns were men of right and might, men to whose clear vision all things have been made plain, men into whose souls had been poured a mighty purpose. These are the men from whose lips we now gather new inspiration and desire, and the courage to stand by that faith. It is the very touch of baptism. It is the contact with the men of divine purpose. It is all this that the inheritance member is given to know and to feel in its

Colonel A. D. Shaw, commander-in-chief, in response to a call from the toastmaster, expressed his pleasure in being present and paid a high compliment to the presence of the ladies, whom, he said, were an inspiration to all men, and especially At the conclusion of the speeches th

floor of the hall was cleared of the tables and the remainder of the evening was spent in dancing.

THE BUSINESS SESSION.

Officers Elected.

Several New Members Taken in and

The Indiana Commandery of the Loyal Legion held an interesting secret meeting in the Senate chamber yesterday afternoon shortly after 4 o'clock. The meeting was well attended and the interest manifested in the proceedings made the occasion high ly enjoyable. The principal business to be transacted was the installation of new members, reading of Grand Recorder Z. A Smith's report and the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following new members belonging to what is known in the Legion as "the first-class, original," were duly elected and installed: Lawrence Burget, second lieutenant, Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry; Thomes Jefferson Cook, first lieutenant. One-hundred-and-fortyseventh Indiana Infantry; William Eugene Hayward, captain, Second United States Volunteers; John Lewis Ketcham, first lieutenant, Seventieth Indiana Infantry; Corwin Beecher Vanpelt, second lieutenant. Eighty-first Ohio Infantry.

All the above members owe their right to admission into the Legion to the fact of their having served in the civil war. Two members of "the first-class by in heritance" were installed. These Charles Huxford Baldwin, eldest son of Lieutenant Colonel E. D. Baldwin, late Twelfth Indiana Infantry, and John William Cruft, eldest brother of Brigadier

General Charles Cruft, U. S. V. The report of Col. Z. A. Smith, grand recorder of the Loyal Legion, Indiana Commandery, was read. According to the last report, filed May 1, 1899, the membership

of the order was 305. The gains during the peated story of the great conflict to save past year have been thirty, which are offset by losses of eight due to death, two to filled their souls with patriotism and the transfer, two to being dropped from the tope came unbidden that they, too, might | roll, making a total loss of thirteen, and a

During the year the deaths have been John A. Finch, Capt. David Lostutter, jr., "The opportunity came in the war with | Lieutenant Colonel Orin D. Hurd, Adjutant Packard (who was commandant of the Colonel Smith's report showed that in

the twenty commanderies of the Legion in eighth place in point of numbers. In proportion to its membership no other commandery has a larger number of inheritance members. "This must be regarded as most fortunate for the future," says the report, "when it is remembered that the Loyal Legion is one of the organizations that will live in generations to come. On the subject of finances the recorder reported that during the year he had re ceived and paid to Treasurer Horace Mc-Kay \$2,972.45; that the expenses of the commandery amounted to \$2,513.41, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$459.04-more than it had a year ago. The recorder showed that he had effected a saving of humanity, loyal to God, loyal to the stars | \$205 per year in expenses of rent, heat, light and telephone service since he was elected in August, 1895. The following paragraph of the report is of interest: "The substitution of the flag for flowers

at burials has been received with great favor by companions and the families of deceased companions. In every instance the relatives have written headquarters. expressing a deep sense of gratitude that the Legion has given them such a lasting memorial.' Colonel Smith stated that he attended the commandery-in-chief in Philadelphia last

October, bearing with him the invitation of the board of officers of the Indiana Commandery to hold the next meeting of the national organization in this city next October, which invitation was accepted. At the close of the recorder's report the

transaction of routine business was entered "To make one's self unhappy because upon. The session concluded with brief remarks by Admiral George Brown, the newly elected commander of the Indiana Legion. Admiral Brown spoke substantially as "Companions, to-day and to-night we are Legioners. To-morrow is Grand Army

cay; to-morrow all of us who are original

members should be Grand Army men and

wear its escutcheon-the bronze button on

the lapel of the coat. Let us not show a mark of the order. The Grand Army is the band of all veteran organizations and I assume that all of us who saw service belong to it. The election of officers resulted in the regular ticket being chosen unanimously, ganization like it has or ever will exist. as follows: Commander, Rear Admiral George Brown; senior vice commander, d of Capt. Augustus C. Ford: junior vice commander, Capt. William R. Myers; recorder, Brevet Colonel Zemro A. Smith; treasurer, Capt. Horace McKay; chancellor, Capt. John C. Nelson; registrar, Capt. Joseph Balsley; chaplain, Right Rev. John Hazen White, D. D.; council, Maj. Hervey Bates, Indianapolis; Sergeant Charles A. Willard, Muncie; Lieutenant Commander Simeon P. Gillett, Evansville; Capt. Charles L. Holstein, and Mr. Charles D. Pearson, In-

> It was said that the meeting was the best that has ever been held, both in point of attendance and in the interest displayed. It was stated that the session was absclutely free from friction or discord of any

TAGGART IS FOR KERN.

The Machine Against Mr. Burke-B. H. Campbell Not a Candidate.

The fact that Mayor Taggart yesterday declared himself in favor of the candidacy of John W. Kern, who will be an applicant in the State convention for the nomination for Governor, means that the Taggart machine will be against Frank B. Burke, who is also a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination. In avowing himself as favorable to Mr. Kern's candidacy yesterday Mayor Taggart frankly announced that he believed Mr. Kern would receive more votes in the State of Indiana than Mr. Burke. Mayor Taggart is satisfied that had B. F Snively consented to make the race for the mination for first place on the ticket he would have had no opposition. The mayor announces again that he will not be a candidate under any circumstances.

B. H. Campbell Out of It. Information comes from Anderson to the effect that B. H. Campbell declines to accept the nomination for lieutenant governor. Mr. Campbell declares if he wanted a State office he would "run for auditor, or treasurer or something that has something in it." It is believed at Anderson that Mr. Campbell recognizes the fact that Madison county Republicans have closed up the ranks and will present a united front during the campaign, and he does not pro-pose to permit himself to be sacrificed this

ELECTION TO-DAY

Of Local and International Typographical Union Officers.

The election of officers of Indianapolis Typographical Union will be held to-day at 23 West Pearl stret. International officers will also be voted for. In the International election the chief interest is in the The local candidates are as candidates. follows: President, Timothy P. Harrington; vice president, Fred B. Ropkey; financial and corresponding secretary, C E. McKee; recording secretary, W. W. Davy; delegates, two to elect, Frank Beadle, Joseph A. Gibson, Charles E. Atkinson, Joseph P. Turk and Richard Curley. There is no competition for the local offices except as to delegates to the meeting of the International Union.

The Heritors of the Earth. Ho, comrades mine, your step to-day Is not your step of that dark time When Treason's host, in stout array, Stood sworn to work Time's blackest crime. They halt a deal, those feet, erstwhile So nearly at a double quick; Twould tire you now, a thirty-mile Twixt sleeps, which once was no great trick.

And so few-you! Why, then your roll Bore names by thousand scores; but you In line to-day here, by my soul, I dare not count, you are so few!

And yet, as closer still I scan Your swaying lines, my sight grows clear; Shades swarming rise, throw off the ban Of death, take shape, and lo! appear Again the forms that with you stood Undaunted in the battle hour

Of long ago, in swirling flood

Of doubtful fight a matchless dower Of glory won, in life, in death, Without reproach their title, man; So brave that hoar Time's latest breath Shall still assign them to the van! These came, lined up with you again, Their step the long, firm, swinging stride;

On them the stamp of God's free men,

And from you fell away the years; Again your bayonets flashed a-gleam: Rose fife-notes, drum beats, ringing cheers; Hung on the breeze your flags a-stream; Alive in every fiber, you

The traitor's scourge, their country's pride.

And they, at elbow touch once more, To the wide earth proclaimed anew The truths from fathers told of yore: That man is one; that whose wrongs Another wrongs himself; that deeds Bear fruit in kind, though the wild throngs Of fools gone mad shout other creeds. And tramp, tramp, tramp, tramp, tramp, tramp,

I heard again; and the battle-light saw in eyes should feed the lamp Of liberty, feeble now, flaming bright. Then knew I you were not of Time. His sickle's edge dulls 'gainst your shield, Your fame's for every age and clime, And all the earth your harvest field. The seed you sowed, its perfect fruit Of justice for all men brings along; Deep in the heart of God its root-

Man shall some time sing its perfect song.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONVENTION AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION.

The First Session Open and Delegates Welcomed by Governor Mount and Mayor Taggart.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED

FROM NOW ON ALL THE MEETINGS WILL BE IN SECRET.

Cavalier Treatment of Pittsburg Newspaper Men-Wage Scale Speculation.

The first session of the twenty-fifth annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers was called to order yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock by President T. J. Shaffer. The session was an open one, but before it began all who were not members of the organization were asked to leave the room, during which time each delegate was pledged to secrecy while the convention lasts. The honorary guests and newspaper men were then admitted.

Clem Jarvis, vice president of the Fifth district, of Anderson, introduced Governor Mount, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the State. His speech was greeted with three cheers when he finished and those who have heard the Governor on many occasions say he has never excelled that effort. He was introduced as a "friend to the laboring classes," and the two minutes applause which followed his address was the warm acknowledgment of the in troduction. In part Governor Mount said:

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS. "Gentlemen, you represent organized labor. Your organization is the outgrowth of necessity. Capital concentrates for economic reasons. Without organization the employes of great plants would be at the mercy of the employers. Human nature the same everywhere. Shylock continues to demand the pound of flesh. The spirit of avarice, the greed for gain, is in the heart of the individual to secure that desire. Wealth is a benefaction when its powers are exercised for public weal, but an evil when it exerts arbitrary power that is harmful to the public in order to promote selfish gain. Your unions are needed along these lines for your own

"Through them you have held conferences with the operators of the industries you represent, resulting in augmented wages. The power, influence and service of organized labor was demonstrated when, at the recent coal miners' and coal operators' convention, held in this city, wages were advanced, amounting in the aggregate in one year, to coal miners, of \$15,000,000. "Whether the disputed responsibility of closing twelve steel, wire and nail factories elong to Mr. Gates, or to the directors of the trust, is of little consequence. The fact remains the trust closed the mills employes were thrown out of employment the output limited, prices forced, the trust gathered a temporary harvest, the country suffered. Positive laws should make such offenses against public good liable to severe penalty.

"There is a mutual dependence between all the great industries, business pursuits, vocations and professions. This principl should be the basic foundation in the po litical economy of our country. The farmers have no right to combine for the purpose of reducing the product of food or fiber in order to advance prices. If this power were to be exercised, they could thus bring suffering and destitution to the humble and the poor, and widespread disaster to business. The manufacturers have no right to form trusts for the purpose of limiting output, with a view to higher prices and better profits. This right conceded, the country would be at the mercy of grasping monopoly. The manufacturer who safeguards the interests of his workmen, as far as possible, and seeks to promote their welfare, is, at the same time, exercising the best economic wisdom. The employe who seeks the promotion of his employer's interests, and labors to that end is, as a rule, best subserving his own wel-

"Acrimonious controversy and bitter contention between employer and employe is a menace to peace and endangers public weal. If these controversies are left to men whose bitterness of strife has grown to hate, grave dangers will be imminent. Lawful courts of arbitration, where reason sits enthroned and the sacred rights of all are considered, should be invoked to adjust labor troubles. In Indiana, under the practical workings of such a law, during the last three years 150 strikes have been harsettled, in all of which the rights of labor have been safeguarded, capital protected and, in most all cases, wages advanced and better conditions secured to working people. Twenty-five thouemployes have been reinstated, and more than one million dollars have been saved to capital and labor. Your unions are a power for good to employes. It should be your constant endeavor to exalt their usefulness. * * *

"Moderation should govern the unions of workingmen. The agitator who, under the garb of friendship, demands unreasonable things, and who unnecessarily disturbs amicable relations existing between em ployer and employe, incites strikes, and who fires the prejudice of impassioned men and leads to the violation of law, is labor's greatest enemy. The conservative man. who does not take up imaginary grievances, but is firm and resourceful when wrongs are to be righted, is the true friend of workingmen. The laboring men of this country are entitled to the highest consideration. In all their lawful efforts for better wages and better conditions they should have the sympathy and support of the people. If labor unions follow the advice of disturbers, who forget that others have rights in equity and law, they will lose in public esteem, and find it more difficult in securing legislation in their behalf. . . "Better far would it be if more lawmakers and rulers were trained to honest toil, and know the worth of a dollar earned by the sweat of their brows. There would be less betrayal of public trust, there would be less aping of foreign customs, there would be less of conformity to social demands, and there would be a disposition to view an official position as a sacred trust.' The Governor's speech was so well received that it was ordered printed in its entirety and distributed among the delegates

THE MAYOR HEARD. Mayor Taggart welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city in a five-minute speech, saying he indorsed the labor move ment. An amusing feature of the convention occurred when a delegate secured recognition and nominated Governor Mount for President of the United States and Mayor Taggart for Governor of Indiana Factory Inspector McAbee spoke for five minutes, and was followed by John Blue, president of Central Labor Union, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of organized labor in Indianapolis. Edwin F. Gould, editor of the Union, spoke for Edgar A. Perkins, president of the Indiana Federation of Labor. In the afternoon the convention went

into executive session, and from now on everything will be done behind closed doors. The work of the afternoon was the organizing of the convention and appointment of committees. This was all completed before adjournment, and this morning the convention will start off with everything in shape to get down to business The committees appointed are as follows:

David Rees, chairman; H. H. Evans, sec retary; Benjamin Jones (Carnegie), John . Ward, Elias Jenkins, R. D. Selway, Horace Morgan, William H. Davis, John G. Hagan, James Paul, John G. Davies. -President's and Other Officers' Reports.-P. J. O'Connor, chairman; John E. Tay-lor, secretary; Horace Morgan, R. D. Sel-

-Contested Seats .-

(McKee's Rocks), Bert Heliman, J. J. Larkin, Fred W. Leib, Harry Dawson, Wiltiam Hanley, Tim Daley, Lewis Hughes, Robert Williams, C. J. Sweeney, John Guttridge, Charles Roach, M. P. Sullivan, Harry Irvine, Ben Pritchard, Joseph Hoenig, John G. Davies, John Q. Adams.

-Constitution and General Laws .--Thomas Williams, chairman; Thomas M. Robbins, secretary; John S. Ritz, Thomas Morrisey, Daniel O'Leary, Henry M. Williams, John Meehan, E. G. Jones, Bernard McCaffery, Thomas H. Jones, Charles H. Davis, J. H. Kenady, Humphrey Pakin, Howard Stevenson, John Merrick, Thomas Jones, David Rogers, J. W. Daley, James Jones, David J. Evans, John J. Roderick, Evan H. Davis, W. G. Wright, Edward Livingstone, G. R. Price, Charles Monohan, James A. George, William Kelten, John Kaufman, William Davis, Charles Jenkins, E. J. Francis, John McGarth, Frank Meehan, John Artman, George Blewitt, Joe Flanagan, Charles H. Davis, Arnold Marsh, W. D. Jones, W. O. Wil-

-Good of Order, Grievances, Claims and Appeals .-

Richard Howells, chairman; William H. Davis, secretary; Frank Holyoke, William Hilton, H. S. Hart, J. F. Hollis, George V. Rowlands, Charles Williams, S. C. Adams, Edward Cadman, John O'Garra, William Pollock, John Hoffa, David Beanland, Frank Beanbian, Reese Prosser. Emory Lee, A. J. Stackhouse, Joseph H. Jones, Harry M. Sargent, Samuel Turner, Richard Caddick, W. E. Hum, George A. Knorr, Dennis Coughlin, J. J. McInerney, Walter Davis, D. T. Towse, James Mc-Shane, John Madden, J. B. Foraker, Isaac Wise, F. J. Williams, John Colbett, Michael Burns, Tim Hayes, John C. Williams, W. D. Francis, Columbus Campau, P. A. Dillon, John Parry, J. A. Brittain, John Sarsfield, Michael Barth, James Jackson, John Johns, Hyton Jones.

-Ways, Means and Appropriations .-Elias Jenkins, chairman; John H. Richards, secretary; John Campbell, George Leasor, Walter Ingram, Philip Stremmell, Thomas D. Jones, Thos. Gartland, John Nestor, James Prosser, Samuel Davis, Samuel Jones, J. H. Nelson, George D. Evans, jr., Chas. A. James, Thomas M. Reese, Joseph Cavill, Frank Hernan, John Higgins, Thos. Fargleson, Wm. Poster, John J. Kelly, Wm. Boss, Oscar Watkins, Ernest Prosser, Wm. Graves, David J. Lloyd, Ben. Davis, William Williams, Wm. O. Davis, John Conroy, John Gurran, Solomon Jones, Michael Kelly, Morgan Jones, Geo. Hamlin, Thos. Dowd, David Bevan, William Nichols, John Magee, John Jones, Mark Hewitt, James E. Lindell, John Rodney, Charles Creaver, Thos. Schriner, Edward W. Jones, James P. Campbell.

-Auditing .-Thos. Mansell, chairman; J. L. Doyle, secretary: John Buckley P. J. McArdle. Paul, J. H. Cecil, Jas. Cailman, Jas. Moses Colclough, Jos. Shivers. Hill, Patrick Flanery, H. J. Carson, Roger Jones, W. J. Jones, David Williams, Fred Wilder, George L. Martin, Jos. E. Manion, W. R. Davis, Thos. J. Collins, David Thomas, Philip Hagan, Llewellyn Lewis. -Secret Work .-

John H. Morgan, chairman: Walter Larkin, secretary; J. W. Marshall, P. H. Mc-Gowan, John F. Ward, John Pierce, W. C. Davis, Clem Jarvis, John Ridd, D. R. Rees,

George Pate. -Wage Committee.-Puddlers-John F. Ward, Youngstown, ; J. H. McGowan, Birmingham, Ala.: M. Sullivan, Pittsburg, Pa.; Frank Holyoke, Covington, Ky .: John Guttridge, foungstown, O.; Tom Williams, Zanesville, O.; George Pate, Youngstown, O.; Tom Mansell, New Philadelphia, O.; Harry Dawson, Muncie, Ind. Sheet Workers-John Ridd, Newport Ky.; Horace Morgan, Cambridge, O.; John

Scottdale, Pa.; H. J. Cecil, Martin's Ferry. O.; Lewis Hughes, Sharon, Pa.; John Pierce, Pittsburg, Pa.; James Spittal, Mun-Finishers-W. C. Davis, Chicago, Ill.; Robert Williams, Niles, O.; Elias Jenkins, oungstown, O.; P. McArdle, Muncle, Ind.; ohn Buckney, Sharon, Pa.; Rees Prosser,

G. Hagan, Piqua, O.; P. J. O'Connor.

Alexandria, Ind.; Joseph Hoening, Lockport, N. Y. Tinners-David Reese, Pittsburg, Pa.; Walter Yarkin, Martin's Ferry, O.; Clem Jarvis, Anderson, Ind.; John Marshall, Elwood City, Pa.; W. H. Davis, Granite City, Ind.; J. L. Doyle, Middletown, Ind.; Charles Williams, Washington, Pa.; John Richards,

New Castle, Pa. THE WAGE SCALE. The wage committee is the most important of any of the committees, and upon it hinges the paramount purpose of the convention, the adjustment of a wage scale, The committee has already done its work in advance of the convention and will report a scale for consideration. The convention will then act and instruct the scale committee to act in a joint conference with the manufacturers. The present scale expires June 30, and the conference will be held prior to that time in order that the scale for the next year can be adjusted without closing down any mills. Secretary Williams said that it is selder

the metal workers have any trouble in the adjustment of a scale, and it is a rare thing that any mills are closed because the manufacturers will not sign. He looks for the usual peaceful settlement at the coming conference. What advance the scale committee has in nind is not given out, but it is understood an increase along the line of the high price

of the article they manufacture will be asked. The increase of 21 per cent. the United Mine Workers' received at their convention here last January is reckoned in establishing a scale, but just what per cent, has been struck is known only to the committee. The Amalgamated Association is perhaps

the most powerful of any labor organization in regard to strength in its own field, and adheres strictly to union labor in every sense of the word. At the session yesterday there was a demonstration of adhesion. All the newspapers in Pittsburg, except one, have a strike on with the Typographical Union. Samuel T. Luty. of the Pittsburg Commercial-Telegrap and J. E. McCrath, of the Pittsburg Leader, came here as correspondents for their papers. No sooner did they arrive in Inlianapolis than they were discovered by nembers of the association. They secured rooms at a hotel in advance of some of the officers of the organization. When the officers arrived and learned the correspondents were in the hotel they made their complaint and the two newspaper men were notified that their rooms could not be spared. They went to another hotel and secured rooms, but when the officers discovered their whereabouts, they were again left without a stopping place. At this hotel all the delegates would have left had not the objectionable newspaper men taken their departure. A third hotel was sought by the two men and they were

permanently located. In the convention a resolution denving the Pittsburg correspondents admittance to open session yesterday morning and forbidding any news to be given them was passed. To make the resolution more binding a fine of \$5 was levied upon any member seen in conversation with these men. This morning's session will largely be taken up with the reports of President Shaffer and Secretary-treasurer Williams. The reports of other officers and committees will then follow. Other than the receiving of these reports little business will

be done at to-day's session. COMPLAINT FROM LAUREL

That Men Employed in Quarries Are Paid in Store Orders.

The labor commissioners received a communication from Laurel, Franklin county, yesterday protesting against the way four of the operators of the stone quarries in that place paid their employes. The writer says that one of the operators pays his men every ten days and that the other three have no pay days at all. The men are paid in store orders, in which the operators are supposed to have an interest, and it is said that money is so scarce that they are often unable to meet their house rent, which is only \$2.50 a month. The matter will be taken up this morning by the labor commissioners and the state factory inspector, and the operators will hereafter be compelled to pay their men weekly

Fee and Salary Commission.

wages.

The fee and salary commission held a short session yesterday, the greater part of which was devoted to Robert P. Porter. recorder, and Deputy Auditor Clark, of Jasper county, who informed the commis-sion of the conditions relative to the duties of the officers of Jasper county. Secretary Wilkins submitted a further analysis of facts and figures which will be considered at a future meeting of the board.